

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION**

HANGZHOU CHIC INTELLIGENT)
 TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD., and UNICORN)
 GLOBAL, INC.,)
)
 Plaintiffs,) Case No. 20-cv-4806
)
 v.) Judge Thomas M. Durkin
) Magistrate Judge Jeffrey Cole
 THE PARTNERSHIPS AND)
 UNINCORPORATED ASSOCIATIONS) **FILED UNDER SEAL**
 IDENTIFIED ON SCHEDULE A,)
)
 Defendants.)
)

THIRD AMENDED COMPLAINT

Plaintiffs Hangzhou Chic Intelligent Technology Co., Ltd. (“Chic”) and Unicorn Global, Inc., (“Unicorn”) (collectively, “Plaintiffs”) bring this action against the Defendants identified in attached Schedule A (“Schedule A Defendants”), Schedule B (“Schedule B Defendants”), and Schedule C (“Schedule C Defendants”) (collectively, “Defendants” or “Defendant Internet Stores”) and allege as follows:

NATURE OF ACTION

1. This action is for patent infringement arising under the patent law of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 1 *et seq.*, including 35 U.S.C. §§ 271, 281, 283, 284, 285, and 289.

2. Plaintiffs have filed this action to combat e-commerce store operators who trade upon Plaintiffs' reputation and goodwill by making, using, offering for sale, selling and/or importing into the United States for subsequent sale and use of unauthorized and unlicensed products, namely the self-balancing transport devices known as hoverboards shown in Exhibit 1, that infringe Plaintiffs' patented designs ("Infringing Products"). Defendants create e-commerce

stores operating under one or more seller aliases or fictitious names identified in Schedule A, Schedule B, and Schedule C that are making, using, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing into the United States for subsequent sale or use of Infringing Products to unknowing consumers. Defendant Internet Stores share unique identifiers establishing a logical relationship between them and Defendants' operation, which arises out of the same transaction, occurrence, or series of transactions or occurrences. Defendants attempt to avoid and mitigate liability by operating one or more Defendant Internet Stores to conceal both their identities and the full scope and interworking of their operation.

3. Plaintiffs are forced to file this action to combat Defendants' infringement of their patented designs, as well as to protect unknowing consumers from purchasing Infringing Products over the Internet. Plaintiffs have been and continue to be irreparably damaged from the loss of their lawful patent rights to exclude others from making, using, selling, offering for sale, and importing their patented designs as a result of Defendants' actions and seeks injunctive and monetary relief.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

4. This Court has original subject matter jurisdiction over the claims in this action under the Patent Act, 35 U.S.C. § 1, *et seq.*, 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a)-(b).

5. Venue is proper in this Court under 28 U.S.C. § 1391, and this Court may properly exercise personal jurisdiction over Defendants because each of the Defendants directly targets business activities toward consumers in the United States, including Illinois, through at least the fully interactive, e-commerce stores, operating under the Defendant Internet Stores. *See* Schedule A, Schedule B, and Schedule C. Specifically, Defendants have targeted sales to Illinois residents by setting up and operating e-commerce stores that target United States consumers using one or

more Defendant Internet Stores, offer shipping to the United States, including Illinois, accept payment in U.S. dollars and, on information and belief, have sold products featuring Plaintiffs' patented designs to residents of Illinois. Each of the Defendants are committing tortious acts in Illinois, engaging in interstate commerce, and have wrongfully caused Plaintiff substantial injury in Illinois.

THE PARTIES

6. Plaintiff Chic is a high-tech company that manufactures and licenses hoverboard products for sale in the United States. Chic is supported by Zhejiang University Ministry of Education Computer Aided Product Innovation Design Engineering Center, the Zhejiang University International Design, and Zhejiang Key Laboratory of Service Robot. Chic is located in the Liangzhu University Science and Technology Park, Yuhang District, Hangzhou, China

7. Chic designs and sells hoverboards, among other technologies, which incorporate the Patents-in-Suit (defined below and attached as Exhibit 2) (collectively, "Plaintiffs' Products"). Chic is the assignee of approximately 400 granted patents related to technologies associated with the products at issue here, four of which are the subject of this action.

8. Plaintiff Unicorn is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of California, having its principal place of business in the Ontario, California. Unicorn is the exclusive U.S. distributor of Plaintiffs' Products. Unicorn, through its affiliates and licenses, operates websites which promote and sell genuine Plaintiffs' Products, and which feature proprietary content, images and designs exclusive to Plaintiffs.

9. Defendants are individuals and business entities of unknown makeup who own and/or operate one or more Defendant Internet Stores identified in Schedule A, Schedule B, and Schedule C and/or other seller aliases not yet known to Plaintiffs. Upon information and belief,

Defendants reside and/or operate in the People's Republic of China or other foreign jurisdictions, such as India, with less efficient intellectual property enforcement systems, or redistribute products from the same or similar sources in those locations. Defendants have the capacity to be sued under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 17(b).

10. Upon information and belief, Schedule A Defendants do not have substantial contacts within the United States and are foreign entities operating Defendants Internet Stores and selling Infringing Products.

11. Upon information and belief, some evidence suggests that Schedule B Defendants may have some contacts within the United States, but Plaintiffs are unable to confirm their actual location based on the publicly available information on third party e-commerce platforms and based on state Secretary of State (or similar state agency) records. Some indicia nonetheless suggests that Schedule B Defendants may be foreign entities operating Defendant Internet Stores and selling Infringing Products.

12. Upon Information and belief, Schedule C Defendants have contacts in both the U.S. and in foreign jurisdictions, but have submitted to jurisdiction and venue within the Northern District of Illinois and will comply with any injunctive orders from this Court.

13. On information and belief, Defendants either individually or jointly, operate one or more Defendant Internet Stores listed in Schedule A, Schedule B, and Schedule C. Tactics used by Defendants to conceal their identities and the full scope of their operation make it virtually impossible for Plaintiffs to learn Defendants' true identities and the exact interworking of their network. If Defendants or requested third parties provide additional credible information regarding their identities, Plaintiffs will take appropriate steps to amend the Complaint.

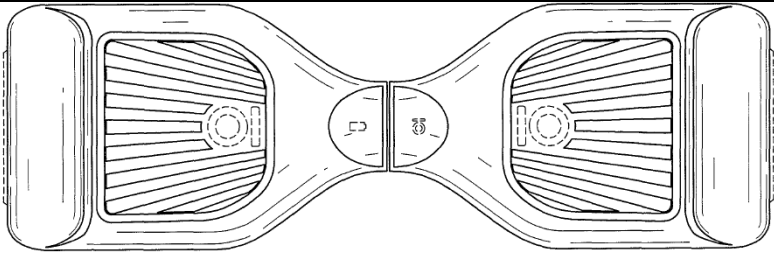
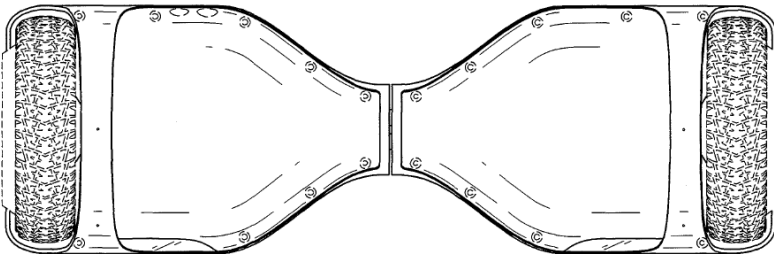
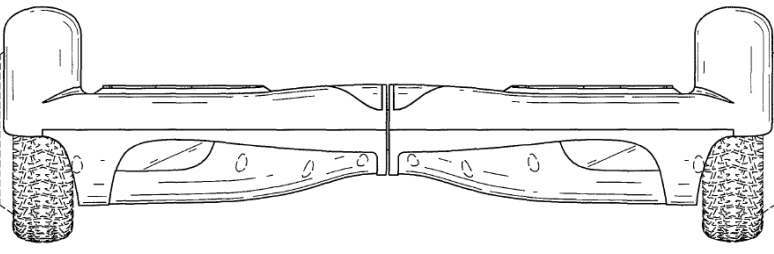
FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

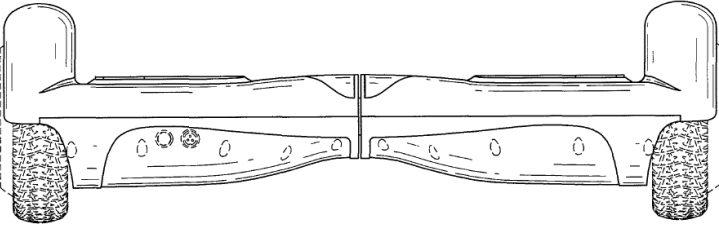
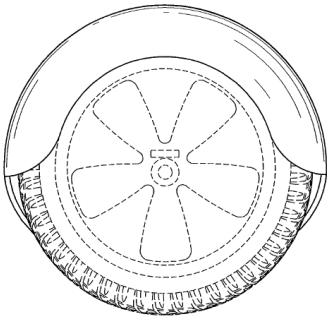
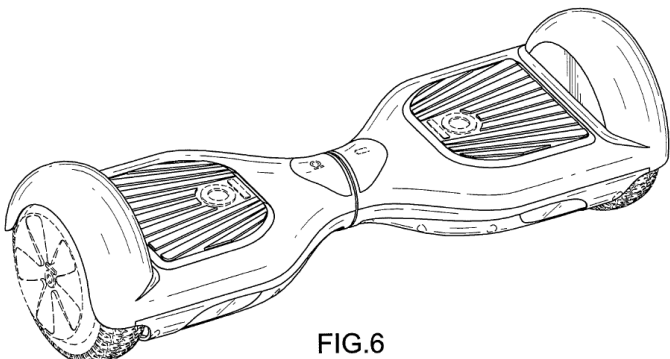
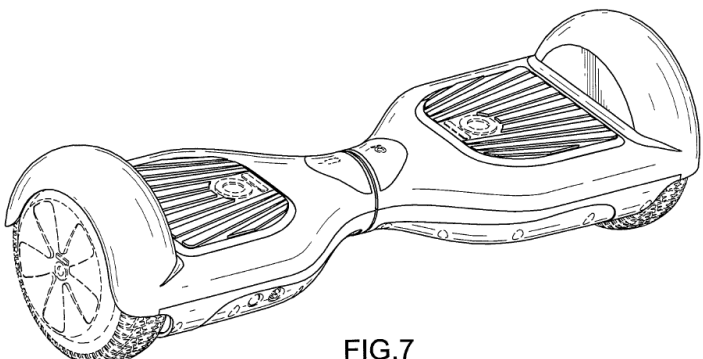
14. Chic has been issued with several U.S. design patents relating to hoverboard products, including but not limited to, U.S. Design Patent Nos. D737,723 (“the ’D723 patent”), D738,256 (“the ’D256 patent”), D785,112 (“the ’D112 patent”), and D784,195 (“the ’D195 patent”) (collectively, the “Patents-in-Suit”). *See* Exhibit 2.

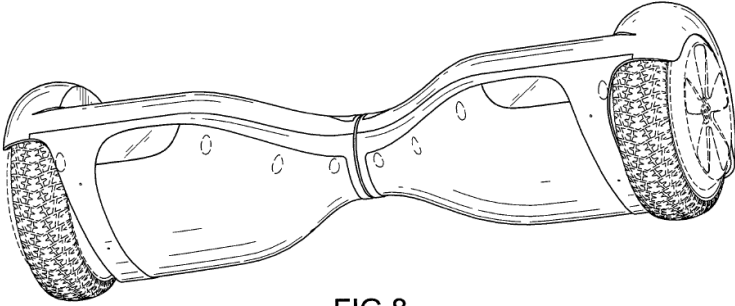
15. The Patents-in-Suit claim and illustrate ornamental features of hoverboards.

16. The ’D723 patent and the ’D256 patent are titled “Self-Balancing Vehicle,” and were issued on September 1, 2015 and September 8, 2015, respectively.

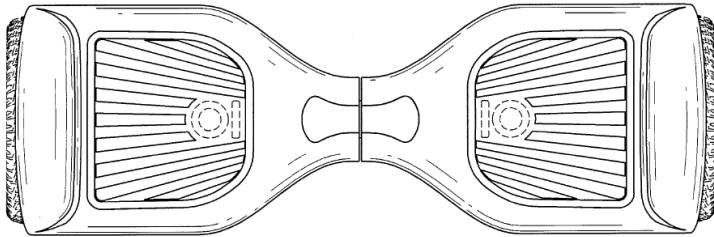
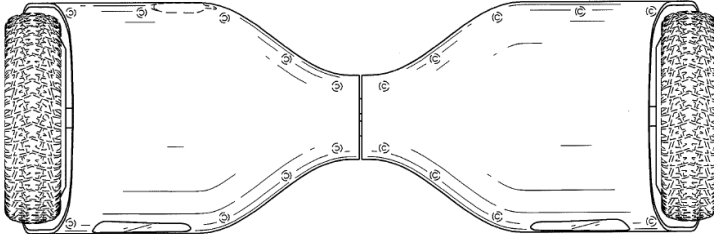
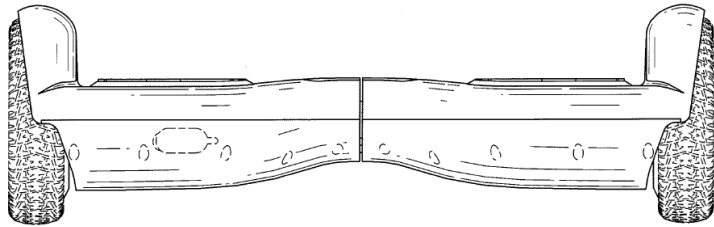
17. The following table illustrates the figures in the ’D723 patent.

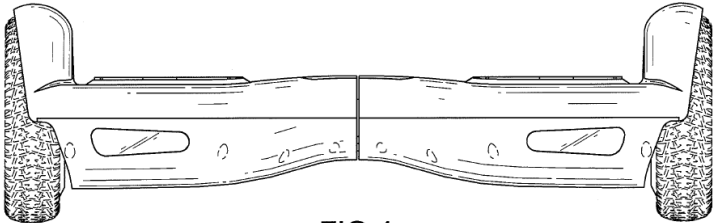

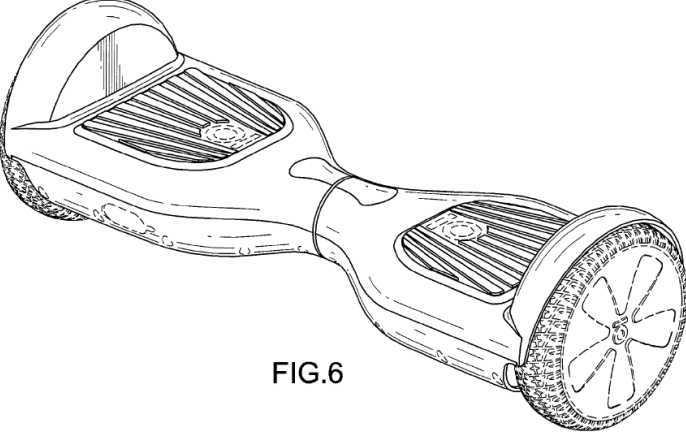
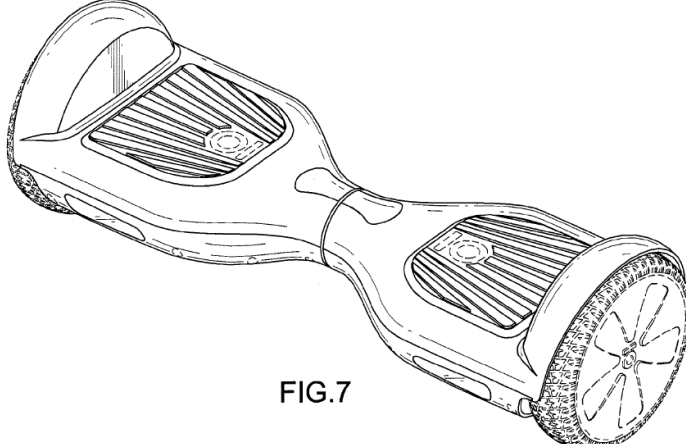
Patent Number D737,723	Claim	Issue Date September 1, 2015
	 <p style="text-align: center;">FIG.1</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">FIG.2</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">FIG.3</p>	

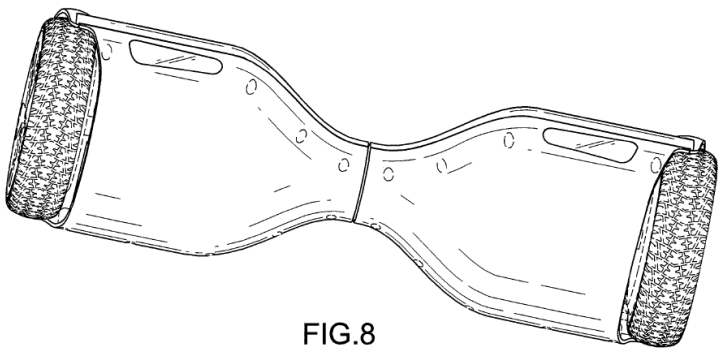
Patent Number D737,723	Claim	Issue Date September 1, 2015
	 <p data-bbox="771 535 852 577">FIG.4</p>  <p data-bbox="771 934 852 976">FIG.5</p>  <p data-bbox="779 1291 860 1333">FIG.6</p>  <p data-bbox="787 1669 868 1711">FIG.7</p>	

Patent Number D737,723	Claim	Issue Date September 1, 2015
	 <p>FIG. 8</p>	

18. The following table illustrates the figures in the 'D256 patent.

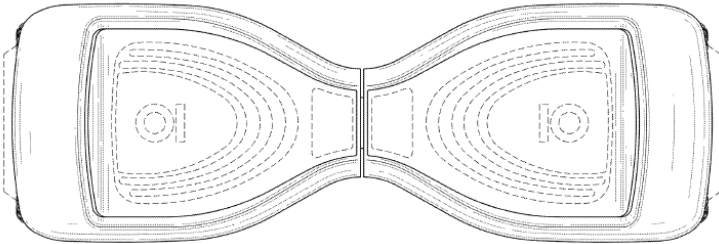
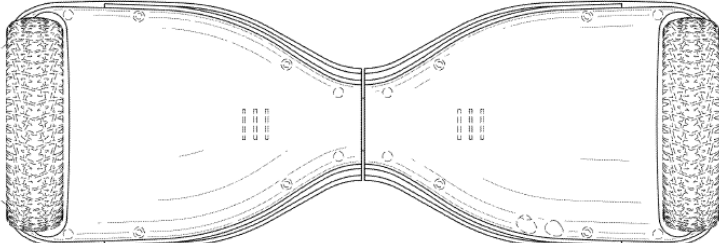
Patent Number D738,256	Claim	Issue Date September 8, 2015
	 <p>FIG. 1</p>  <p>FIG. 2</p>  <p>FIG. 3</p>	

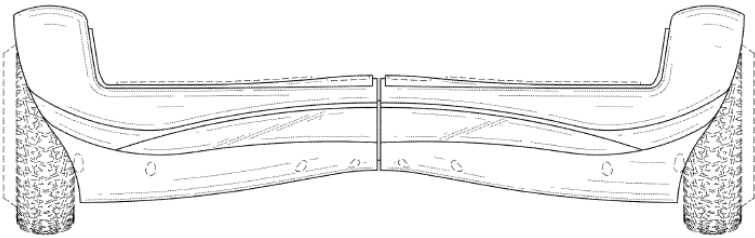
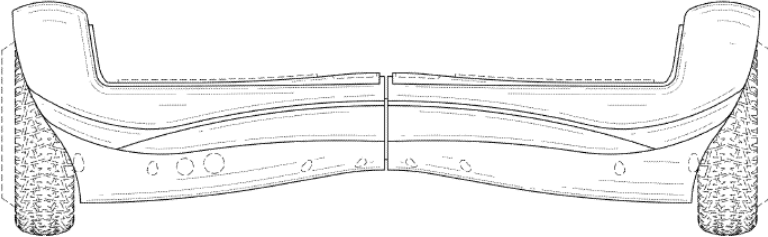
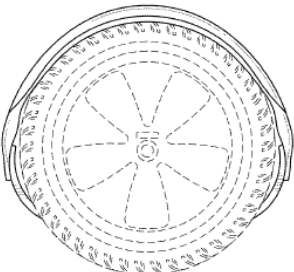
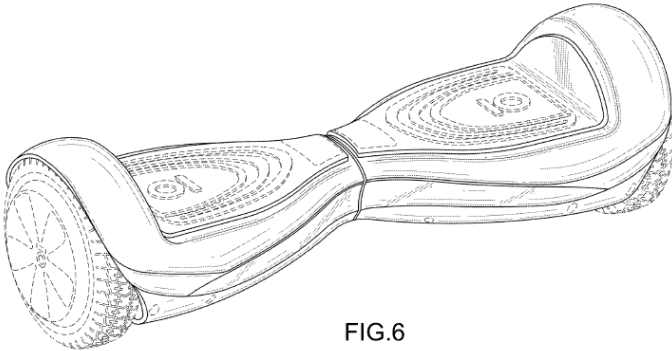
Patent Number D738,256	Claim	Issue Date September 8, 2015
	 <p data-bbox="763 514 844 556">FIG. 4</p>  <p data-bbox="755 913 836 955">FIG. 5</p>  <p data-bbox="730 1312 812 1354">FIG. 6</p>  <p data-bbox="738 1774 820 1816">FIG. 7</p>	

Patent Number	Claim	Issue Date
D738,256	 <p>FIG. 8</p>	September 8, 2015

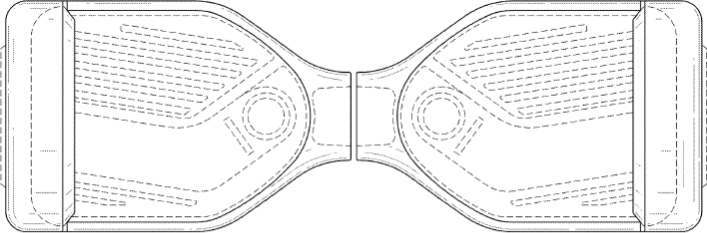
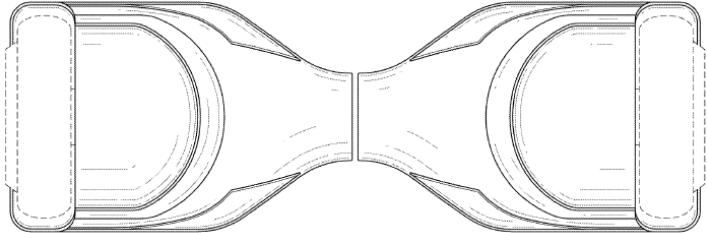
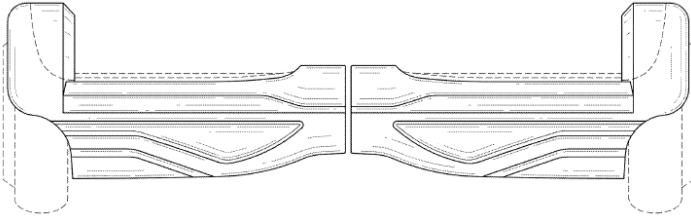
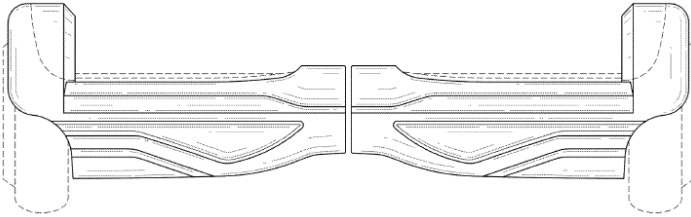
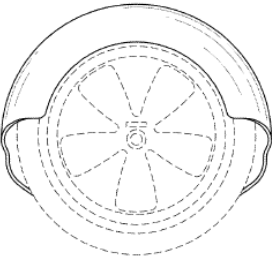
19. Both the 'D195 patent and the 'D112 patent are titled "Human-Machine Interaction Vehicle," and were issued on April 18, 2017 and April 25, 2017, respectively.

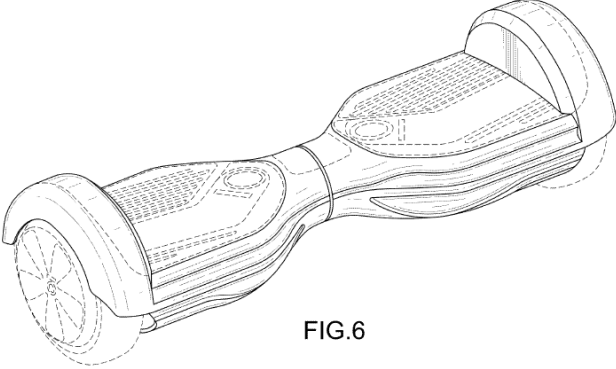
20. The following table illustrates the figures in the 'D112 patent.

Patent Number	Claim	Issue Date
D785,112	 <p>FIG. 1</p>  <p>FIG. 2</p>	April 25, 2017

Patent Number	Claim	Issue Date
	<div><p>FIG.3</p><p>FIG.4</p><p>FIG.5</p><p>FIG.6</p></div>	

21. The following table illustrates the figures in the 'D195 patent.

Patent Number	Claim	Issue Date
D784,195	<div><p>FIG.1</p><p>FIG.2</p><p>FIG.3</p><p>FIG.4</p><p>FIG.5</p></div>	April 18, 2017

Patent Number	Claim	Issue Date
	 <p data-bbox="792 594 862 621">FIG. 6</p>	

22. Jiawei Ying is the named inventor of the Patents-in-Suit, and he has assigned all rights, title, and interest to the Patents-in-Suit to Chic.

23. Chic has licensed to Unicorn the right to sell, offer to sell, and distribute products featuring the Patents-in-Suit, including Plaintiffs' Products.

24. Plaintiffs utilize the Patents-in-Suit when designing, manufacturing, and selling Plaintiffs' Products. The Patents-in-Suit have revolutionized ornamental design for hoverboards that have a central support platform.

25. The Patents-in-Suit have streamline shapes that are appealing to United States customers. Specifically, the 'D723 patent and the 'D256 patent have defined the fundamental ornamental configurations of the hoverboard product class. The 'D112 patent features a soft edge between the central support platform and the fenders, and the 'D195 patent features a sharper edge.

26. Plaintiffs' Products are stylish and modern, and are visually pleasing to the consumers, and have become enormously popular to consumers of all ages, resulting in the sale of thousands of units in the United States.

27. Plaintiffs have identified numerous e-commerce stores, including Defendant Internet Stores, that offer for sale and/or selling Infringing Products to consumers in this Judicial

District and throughout the United States. E-commerce sales, including through stores like those of Defendants, have resulted in a sharp increase in the shipment of unauthorized products into the United States. *See* Excerpts from Fiscal Year 2018 U.S. Customs and Border Protection (“CBP”) Intellectual Property Seizure Statistics Report at Exhibit 3.

28. Third party service providers like those used by Defendants do not adequately subject new sellers to verification and confirmation of their identities, allowing infringers to use untraceably identifiers, such as false names and addresses, when registering with e-commerce platforms. *See* “Combating Trafficking in Counterfeit and Pirated Goods,” prepared by the U.S. Dep’t of Homeland Security’s Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans (Jan. 24, 2020) at Exhibit 4.

29. Defendants have targeted sales to Illinois residents by setting up and operating e-commerce stores that target United States consumers using one or more Defendant Internet Stores.

30. Upon information and belief, Defendants have sold and are selling Infringing Products on their e-commerce website, offered and are offering shipping to the United States, including Illinois, and have accepted and are accepting payment in U.S. dollars.

31. Defendants concurrently employ and benefit from substantially similar advertising and marketing strategies. For example, Defendants facilitate sales by designing the e-commerce stores operating the Defendant Internet Stores so that they appear to unknowing consumers to be authorized online retailers, outlet stores, or wholesalers. Defendant Internet Stores often include content and images that make it difficult for consumers to distinguish such stores from an authorized retailer. In addition, Defendant Internet Stores appear sophisticated and accept payment in U.S. dollars via credit cards, Paypal, and/or Amazon Pay, for example.

32. Plaintiffs have not licensed the Patents-in-Suit to the Defendants and none of the Defendants are authorized retailers of genuine Plaintiffs’ Products.

33. On information and belief, Defendants have engaged in fraudulent conduct when registering the Defendant Internet Stores by providing false, misleading and/or incomplete information to e-commerce platforms.

34. On information and belief, Defendants have anonymously registered and maintained seller aliases to prevent one from learning their true identities and the scope of their e-commerce operation.

35. On information and belief, Defendants regularly register or acquire new seller aliases for the purpose of offering for sale and selling Infringing products. Such registration patterns are one of the many tactics used by Defendants to conceal their identities and the interworking of their operation, as well as to avoid being shut down.

36. Despite operating under multiple fictitious aliases, the Defendant Internet Stores often share unique identifiers, such as templates with common design elements with no contact information or other identifying information, keywords, advertising tactics, similarities in prices and quantities, same incorrect grammar and misspellings, and/or use of the same text and images.

37. Infringing Products sold by the Defendant Internet Stores bear similar irregularities and indicia of being unauthorized to one another, suggesting that some Defendants are interrelated and that the Infringing Products come from and were manufactured by a common source.

38. On information and belief, many Defendants maintain off-shore accounts and regularly move funds from their financial accounts to off-shore bank accounts outside this Court's jurisdiction to avoid payment of any monetary judgment awarded to Plaintiffs.

39. On information and belief, Defendants are an interrelated group of infringers working in active concert to knowingly and willfully make, use, offer for sale, sell, and/or import

into the United States for subsequent sale or use Infringing Products in the same transaction, occurrence, or series of transactions or occurrences.

40. Defendants, without any authorization or license from Plaintiffs, have jointly and severally, knowingly and willfully made, used, offered for sale, sold, and/or imported into the United States for subsequent resale or use products that directly and/or indirectly infringe the Patents-in-Suit, irreparably harming Plaintiffs.

COUNT I
Design Patent Infringement – Patent No. D737,723
(35 U.S.C. § 271)

41. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations provided in the preceding paragraphs.

42. Defendants are making, using, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing into the United States for subsequent sale or use Infringing Products that directly and/or indirectly infringe the Patents-in-Suit.

43. Defendants have infringed the Patents-in-Suit through the alleged acts and will continue to do so unless enjoined by this Court. Defendants' wrongful conduct has caused Plaintiffs to suffer irreparable harm resulting from the loss of control its lawful patent rights to exclude others from making, using, selling, offering for sale, and importing the patented invention. Plaintiffs are entitled to injunctive relief under 35 U.S.C. § 283.

44. Plaintiffs are entitled to recover damages adequate to compensate for the infringement, including Defendants' profits under 35 U.S.C. § 289. Plaintiffs are entitled to recover any other damages as appropriate under 35 U.S.C. § 284.

COUNT II
Design Patent Infringement – Patent No. D738,256
(35 U.S.C. § 271)

45. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations provided in the preceding paragraphs.

46. Defendants are making, using, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing into the United States for subsequent sale or use Infringing Products that directly and/or indirectly infringe the Patents-in-Suit.

47. Defendants have infringed the Patents-in-Suit through the alleged acts and will continue to do so unless enjoined by this Court. Defendants' wrongful conduct has caused Plaintiffs to suffer irreparable harm resulting from the loss of control of their lawful patent rights to exclude others from making, using, selling, offering for sale, and importing the patented invention. Plaintiffs are entitled to injunctive relief under 35 U.S.C. § 283.

48. Plaintiffs are entitled to recover damages adequate to compensate for the infringement, including Defendants' profits under 35 U.S.C. § 289. Plaintiffs are entitled to recover any other damages as appropriate under 35 U.S.C. § 284.

COUNT III
Design Patent Infringement – Patent No. D785,112
(35 U.S.C. § 271)

49. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations provided in the preceding paragraphs.

50. Defendants are making, using, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing into the United States for subsequent sale or use Infringing Products that directly and/or indirectly infringe the Patents-in-Suit.

51. Defendants have infringed the Patents-in-Suit through the alleged acts and will continue to do so unless enjoined by this Court. Defendants' wrongful conduct has caused Plaintiffs to suffer irreparable harm resulting from the loss of control of their lawful patent rights to exclude others from making, using, selling, offering for sale, and importing the patented invention. Plaintiffs are entitled to injunctive relief under 35 U.S.C. § 283.

52. Plaintiffs are entitled to recover damages adequate to compensate for the infringement, including Defendants' profits under 35 U.S.C. § 289. Plaintiffs are entitled to recover any other damages as appropriate under 35 U.S.C. § 284.

COUNT IV
Design Patent Infringement – Patent No. D784,195
(35 U.S.C. § 271)

53. Plaintiffs re-allege and incorporate by reference the allegations provided in the preceding paragraphs.

54. Defendants are making, using, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing into the United States for subsequent sale or use Infringing Products that directly and/or indirectly infringe the Patents-in-Suit.

55. Defendants have infringed the Patents-in-Suit through the alleged acts and will continue to do so unless enjoined by this Court. Defendants' wrongful conduct has caused Plaintiffs to suffer irreparable harm resulting from the loss of control of their lawful patent rights to exclude others from making, using, selling, offering for sale, and importing the patented invention. Plaintiffs are entitled to injunctive relief under 35 U.S.C. § 283.

56. Plaintiffs are entitled to recover damages adequate to compensate for the infringement, including Defendants' profits under 35 U.S.C. § 289. Plaintiffs are entitled to recover any other damages as appropriate under 35 U.S.C. § 284.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs seek relief as follows:

57. That Defendants, their agents, servants, employees, officers, attorneys, successors, and assigns, and all persons acting in concert with defendants, or on their behalf, be enjoined, in this and all other judicial districts in the United States, preliminarily during the course of this litigation and permanently, from:

- a. making, using, offering for sale, selling, and/or importing into the United States for subsequent sale or use any products not authorized by Plaintiffs and that include any reproduction, copy or colorable imitation of the design claimed in the Patents-in-Suit;
- b. aiding, abetting, contributing to, or otherwise assisting anyone in infringing upon the Patents-in-Suit; and,
- c. effecting assignments or transfers, forming new entities or associations or utilizing any other device for the purpose of circumventing or otherwise avoiding the prohibitions set forth in above.

58. Entry of an Order that, upon Plaintiffs' request, those with notice of the injunction, including, without limitation, any only marketplace platforms such as eBay, Amazon, and Walmart (collectively, "Third Party Providers") shall disable and cease displaying any advertisements used by or associated with Defendants associated with the sale of goods that infringe the Patents-in-Suit;

59. That Defendants deliver for destruction all Infringing Products that infringe on the Patents-in-Suit.

60. A judgment in favor of Plaintiffs that Defendants have infringed the Patents-in-Suit;

61. That Plaintiffs be awarded such damages as it shall prove at trial against Defendants that are adequate to compensate Plaintiffs for infringement of the Patents-in-Suit, and all of the profits realized by Defendants, or others acting in concert or participation with Defendants, from Defendants' unauthorized use and infringement of the Patents-in-Suit;

62. That Plaintiff be awarded from Defendants, as a result of Defendants' use and infringement of the Patents-in-Suit, three times Plaintiffs' damages therefrom and three times Defendants' profits therefrom, after an accounting under 35 U.S.C. § 284;

63. That Plaintiffs be awarded their reasonable attorneys' fees and costs; and

64. Award any and all other relief that this Court deems just and proper.

Date: November 17, 2020

Respectfully Submitted,

LOEB & LOEB LLP

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Arthur Yuan
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